

2. To leap suddenly.
One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to shew the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier*.
We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator*, N^o. 626.
3. To jolt.
The noise of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nab. iii. 2.*
4. To agree; to tally; to join.
Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
In some sort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shakeſpeare.*
But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkiſh fleet. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
Because I will not *jump* with common ſpirits,
And rank me with the barba'rous nations. *Shakeſpeare.*
Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipsius. *Hakeſwill.*
Never did truſty ſquire with knight,
Or knight with ſquire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras, p. i.*
This ſhews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Reſts with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel ſtate of ours,
The rabble are the ſupreme powers. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimble of the two. *More.*
Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine. *Dryd.*
I am happier for finding our judgments *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*
- JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obſolete.
Otherwiſe one man could not excel another, but all ſhould be either abſolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indiviſible point or center wherein goodneſs conſiſteth; or elſe miſſing it, they ſhould be excluded out of the number of well doers. *Hooker.*
But ſince ſo *jump* upon this bloody queſtion,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arriv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Myſelf the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Caſſio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
- JUMP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of jumping; a leap; a ſkip.
The ſureſt way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large ſtrides; let that, which he ſets himſelf to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is poſſible. *Locke.*
2. A lucky chance.
Do not exceed
The preſcript of this ſcrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
3. [Jup, French.] A waſtcoat; a kind of looſe or limber ſtays worn by ſickly ladies.
The weeping caſtock ſcar'd into a *jump*,
A ſign the preſbyter's worn to the ſtump. *Cleaveland.*
- JUNCATE. *n. ſ.* [juncade, French; juncata, Italian.]
1. Cheeſecake; a kind of ſweetmeat of curds and fugar.
2. Any delicacy.
A goodly table of pure ivory,
All ſpread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greateſt prince. *Spencer, Sonnet 77.*
With ſtories told of many a cat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*
3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this ſenſe, which alone remains much in uſe. See JUNKET.
- JUNCOSUS. *adj.* [juncus, Lat.] Full of bulruſhes.
- JUNCTION. *n. ſ.* [junction, French.] Union; coalition.
Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our ſpies diſcovered a great cloud of duſt. *Addiſon.*
- JUNCTURE. *n. ſ.* [junctura, Latin.]
1. The line at which two things are joined together.
Beſides thoſe groſſer elements of bodies, ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more ſubtile nature, which being extremely little, may eſcape unheeded at the *junctures* of the diſſillatory veſſels, though never ſo carefully luted. *Boyle.*
2. Joint; articulation.
She has made the back-bone of ſeveral vertebræ, as being leſs in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without thoſe griftly *junctures*. *More.*
All other animals have tranſverſe bodies; and though ſome do raiſe themſelves upon their hinder legs to an upright poſture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to ſuch a poſture. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*
3. Union; amity.
Nor are the ſoberneſt of them ſo apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts, which I deſire to bear in thoſe holy offices to be performed with me. *K. Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.
By this profeſſion in that *juncture* of time, they bid farewell to all the pleaſures of this life. *Addiſon.*
When any law does not conduce to the publick ſafety, but in ſome extraordinary *junctures*, the very obſervation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid aſleep. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N^o. 16.
- JUNE. *n. ſ.* [Jun, Fr. Junius, Lat.] The ſixth month from January.
June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peaſham.*
- JUNIOR. *adj.* [junior, Lat.] One younger than another.
The fools my *juniors* by a year,
Are tortur'd with ſuſpenſe and fear,
Who wiſely thought my age a ſcreen,
When death approach'd to ſtand between. *Swift.*
According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the riſe of my *juniors*, and unequal diſtribution of wealth. *Tatler*, N^o. 100.
- JUNIPER. *n. ſ.* [juniperus, Lat.] A plant.
The leaves of the *juniper* are long, narrow, and prickly; the male flowers are, in ſome ſpecies, produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree; but in other ſpecies they are produced on different trees from the fruit: the firſt is a ſoft pulpy berry, containing three ſeeds in each. *Miller.*
Some of our common *juniper* ſhrubs are males and ſome females, of the ſame ſpecies. The male ſhrubs produce, in April and May, a ſmall kind of july with apices on them, very large, and full of farina; the females produce none of theſe july, but only the berries, which do not ripen till the ſecond year, and then do not immediately fall off; ſo that it is no uncommon thing to ſee the berries of three different years at once on the ſame tree. The ſhrub is very common with us on heaths and barren hills, but the berries uſed medicinally in our ſhops are brought from Germany, where it is greatly more abundant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diureticks, and carminative. *Hill.*
A clyſter may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linſeed. *Wiſem.*
- JUNK. *n. ſ.* [probably an Indian word.]
1. A ſmall ſhip of China.
America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abound- ed then in tall ſhips. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
2. Pieces of old cable.
- JUNKET. *n. ſ.* [properly juncate. See JUNCATE.]
1. A ſweetmeat.
You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feaſt. *Shakeſp.*
2. A ſtolen entertainment.
To JUNKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feaſt ſecretly; to make entertainments by ſtealth.
Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, ſave them to *junket* with your fellow ſervants at night. *Swift.*
2. To feaſt.
Job's children *junketed* and feaſted together often, but the reckoning coſt them dear at laſt. *South's Sermon.*
The apoſtle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*
- JUNTO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any ſecret deſign.
Would men have ſpent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious queſt of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied ſtineſs from learning, and grace from morality. *South.*
From this time began an intrigue between his majeſty and a *junto* of miniſters, which had like to have ended in my deſtruction. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- IVORY. *n. ſ.* [ivoire, French; ebur, Lat.]
Ivory is a hard, ſolid, and firm ſubſtance, of a fine white colour, and capable of a very good poliſh: it is the dens ex- trus of the elephant, who carries on each ſide of his jaws a tooth of fix or ſeven feet in length, of the thickneſs of a man's thigh at the baſe, and almoſt entirely ſolid; the two ſometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: theſe *ivory* tuſks are hollow from the baſe to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary ſubſtance, ſeem- ing to have a great number of glands in it. The fineſt *ivory* is brought from the Eaſt-Indies, where great quantity of it is not taken immediately from the head of the animal, but found buried in the earth. The *ivory* of the iſlands of Ceylon and of Achem do not become yellow in the wearing as all other *ivory* does, and it therefore bears a greater price than of the Guinea coaſt. The preparations of *ivory* have the ſame reſtorative virtues with thoſe of theſe ſhell and horns, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Draw Erato with a ſweet and lovely countenance, bear- ing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peaſham.*
From their *ivory* port the cherubim
Forth iſſu'd. *Milton.*
Two gates the ſilent houſe of ſleep adorn,
Of poliſh'd *iv'ry* this, that of transparent horn:
True viſions through transparent horn ariſe,
Through poliſh'd *iv'ry* paſs deluding lies. *Dryden's Æn. Jovros.*

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- JUPPON. *n. ſ.* [juppon, French.] A ſhort cloſe coat.
Some wore a breſt-plate and a light *juppon*,
Their horſes cloth'd with rich capariſon. *Dryden.*
- JURAT. *n. ſ.* [juratus, Lat. jura juré, Fr.] A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.
- JURATORY. *adj.* [juratoire, Fr. juro, Lat.] Giving an oath.
A contumacious perſon may be compelled to give *juratory*. *Ayliffe's Paveron.*
- JURIDICAL. *adj.* [juridicus, Lat. juridique, Fr.]
1. Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice.
2. Uſed in courts of juſtice.
According to a *juridical* account and legal ſignification, time within memory, by the ſtatute of Weſtmiſter, was ſetled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the firſt. *Hale's Hiſt. of the Common Law of England.*
- JURIDICALLY. *adj.* [from juridical.] With legal authority; according to forms of juſtice.
- JURISCONSULT. *n. ſ.* [juris conſultus, Latin.] One who gives his opinion in caſes of law.
There is mention made, in a deciſion of the *juriconsult* Javolenus, of a Britanniſh fleet. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- JURISDICTION. *n. ſ.* [jurisdictio, Lat. juridiction, Fr.]
1. Legal authority; extent of power.
Sometimes the practice of ſuch *jurisdiction* may ſwerve through error even in the very beſt, and for other reſpects, where leſs integrity is. *Hooker, b. v.*
Without the king's aſſent or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You main'd the *jurisdiction* of all biſhops. *Shakeſpeare.*
All perſons exerciſing eccleſiaſtical *jurisdiction* ſhould have the king's arms in their ſeals of office. *Hayward.*
This place exempt
From heav'n's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*
As Adam had no ſuch power as gave him ſovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*
This cuſtom in a popular ſtate, of impeaching particular men, may ſeem to be nothing elſe but the people's chuſing to exerciſe their own *jurisdiction* in perſon. *Swift.*
2. Diſtrict to which any authority extends.
- JURISPRUDENCE. *n. ſ.* [jurisprudencia, Fr. jurisprudentia, Lat.]
The ſcience of law.
JURIST. *n. ſ.* [juriste, Fr. jura, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who profeſſes the ſcience of the law; a civilian.
This is not to be meaſured by the principles of *jurists*. *Bac.*
- JUROR. *n. ſ.* [jura, Lat.] One that ſerves on the jury.
Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, this would be as bad; for the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*
I ſhall find your lordſhip judge and *juror*,
You are ſo merciful, I ſee your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
I ſing no harm, good ſooth! to any wiſe,
Officer, jugler, or juſtice of peace,
Jury, or judge. *Donne.*
About noon the *jurors* went together, and becauſe they could not agree, they were ſhut in. *Hayward.*
- JURY. *n. ſ.* [jurata, Lat. juré, Fr.]
Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them touching the matter in queſtion. There be three man- ners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by aſſize or jury. The trial by aſſize, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, perſonal or real, is referred for the fact to a jury, and as they find it, ſo paſſeth the judgment. This jury is uſed not only in cir- cuits of juſtices errant, but alſo in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the eſcheatour make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a jury of inqueſt: if the coroner inquire how a ſubject found dead came to his end, he uſeth an inqueſt: the juſtices of peace in their quarter- ſeſſions, the ſheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the ſteward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cauſe between party and party, they do it by the ſame manner: ſo that where it is ſaid, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or aſſize; aſſize, in this place, is taken for a jury or inqueſt, empanelled upon any cauſe in a court where this kind of trial is uſed. This jury, though it appertain to moſt courts of the common law, yet it is moſt notorious in the half year courts of the juſtices errant, commonly called the great aſſizes, and in the quarter-ſeſſions, and in them it is moſt ordinarily called a jury, and that in civil cauſes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inqueſt. In the general aſſize, there are uſually many *juries*, becauſe there be ſcore of cauſes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand jury, and the reſt petit *juries*. The grand jury conſiſts ordinarily of twenty-four grave and ſubſtantial gentlemen, or ſome of them yeomen, choſen indifferently out of the whole ſhire by the ſheriff, to conſider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them theſe words, *villa vera*, or diſ-

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- allow by writing *ignamus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another jury to be conſidered of, becauſe the caſe is of ſuch importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for inſufficiency, or remove the cauſe to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former caſes it is referred to another jury, and in the lat- ter tranſmitted to the higher. Thoſe that paſs upon civil cauſes real, are all, or ſo many as can conveniently be had, of the ſame hundred, where the land or tenement in queſtion doth lie, and four at the leaſt; and they, upon due exami- nation, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or te- nant: according unto which, judgment paſſeth afterward in the court where the cauſe firſt began; and the reaſon hereof is, becauſe theſe juſtices of aſſize are, in this caſe, for the caſe of the countries only to take the verdict of the jury by the virtue of the writ called *niſi prius*, and ſo return it to the court where the cauſe is depending. *Cowell.*
- The jury, paſſing on the priſoner's life,
May in the ſworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. or Meaſure.*
How innocent I was,
His noble jury and foul cauſe can witneſs. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*
Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had palpably taken ſhares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bac.*
- JURYMAN. *n. ſ.* [jury and man.] One who is impanelled on a jury.
The hungry judges ſoon the ſentence ſign,
And wretches hang that jury-men may dine. *Pope.*
No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to uſe the leaſt inſinuation, that might affect the intereſts of any one ſingle juryman, much leſs of a whole jury. *Swift's Miſcel.*
- JURYMAST. *n. ſ.* So the ſeamen call whatever they ſet up in the room of a maſt left in a fight, or by a ſtorm; being ſome great yard which they put down into the ſtep of that loſt maſt, ſtallening it into the partners, and fitting to it the miſſen or ſome leſſer yard with ſails and ropes, and with it make a hard ſhift to ſail. *Harris.*
- JUST. *adj.* [juſte, Fr. juſtus, Latin.]
1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the diſtribution of juſtice.
Take it, while yet 'tis praiſe, before my rage
Unſafely juſt, break looſe on this bad age. *Dryden.*
2. Honeſt; without crime in dealing with others.
Juſt balances, juſt weights, and a juſt ephaph. *Lev. xix.*
Men are commonly ſo juſt to virtue and goodneſs, as to praiſe it in others, even when they do not praſe it them- ſelves. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
Juſt of thy word, in ev'ry thought ſincere,
Who knew no wiſh but what the world might hear. *Pope.*
3. Exact; proper; accurate.
Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expreſſions noble, his thoughts juſt, his language pure, his ſaty' pointed, and his ſenſe cloſe. *Dryden's Juv.*
- Theſe ſcenes were wrought,
Embelliſh'd with good morals and juſt thought. *Granville.*
Juſt precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from heav'n. *Pope.*
Juſt to the tale, as preſent at the fray,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*
Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they ſay,
A certain bard encount'ring on the way,
Diſcour'd in terms as juſt, with looks as ſage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' ſtage. *Pope.*
Though the ſyllogiſm be irregular, yet the inferences are juſt and true. *Watt's Logick.*
4. Virtuous; innocent; pure.
Noah was a juſt man, and perfect. *Gen. vi. 9.*
How ſhould man be juſt with God? *Job ix. 2.*
A juſt man falleth ſeven times and riſeth. *Prov. xxiv. 16.*
He ſhall be recompens'd at the reſurrection of the juſt. *Mat. xiv. 14.*
5. True; not forged; not falſely imputed; well grounded.
Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the leaſt whereof being juſt, had bereaved him of eſtimation and credit. *Hooker.*
Me though juſt right
Did firſt create your leader. *Milton.*
6. Equally retributed.
He received a juſt recompence of reward. *Heb. ii. 2.*
Whoſe damnation is juſt. *Rem. iii. 8.*
As Heſiod ſings, ſpread water o'er thy fields,
And a moſt juſt and glad increaſe it yields. *Denham.*
7. Complete without ſuperfluity or defect.
He was a comely perſonage, a little above juſt ſtature, well and ſtrait limbed, but ſlender. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
8. Regular; orderly.
When all
The war ſhall ſtand ranged in its juſt array,
And dreadful pomp; then will I think on thee. *Addiſon.*